

## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Examiner rejected claims 1-5 and 16-18 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. This ground for rejection is respectfully traversed.

With respect to what constitutes a "specific display panel" and a "class of display panels" claim 1 has been amended to spell out what these elements are in somewhat greater detail.

With respect to the Examiner's assertion about the first storage being misdescriptive, the Examiner misreads the application. Paragraph 0033 clearly indicates that both the generic and the specific data for the panels may be stored in common memory.

The preambles of claims 16 - 18 have been amended.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-8 and 12-18 under 35 USC 102(b). This ground for rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner cites Tomooka et al for its teaching of a memory 32 which stores Extended Display Identification Data (EDID) information. EDID is a data structure provided by a computer display to describe its capabilities to a graphics card. EDID information enables a modern personal computer to know what kind of monitor is connected. EDID is defined by a standard published by the Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). The EDID information includes manufacturer name, product type, phosphor or filter type, timings supported by the display, display size, luminance data and (for digital displays only) pixel mapping data.

While EDID information has relevance to the "generic data" recited in claim 1, it has no relevance to the recited "specific data tailored to the associated specific display panel characteristics, the specific data varying as a function of said manufacturing tolerances".

In terms of claim 6, that claim now recites "generic data identifying common display capabilities of the members of said class of display units" and "specific flat panel display data identifying how manufacturing tolerances cause the display unit to differ from other members of said class, the specific data being used by the display driver means to influence the operation of the flat panel display in producing said image". Tomooka et al does not appear to be in any way concerned with manufacturing tolerances of the displays in question, but rather with connecting them in a daisy chain fashion so that a large number of displays can be used to function as one large display. Tomooka's technology can certainly be improved by the present disclosure and Tomooka does not anticipate this invention.

Turning to claim 14, that claim now recites "the first storage comprising at least display panel specific data, tailored to associated flat panel display characteristics that define how manufacturing tolerances cause the flat display panel to differentiate itself from other members of said class, for use in combination with said common Extended Display Identification Data (EDID) information to influence the operation of the flat panel display when processed by a controller forming part of a subsystem of which the display panel will form an integral part". While Tomooka does discuss EDID information, it is not believed that Tomooka anticipates this claim.

Claim 16 - 18 have not been amended to address the 25 USC 102 rejection. Rather it is believed that these claims, as originally presented, patentably distinguish themselves over Tomooka et al. The Examiner refers applicant to paragraphs 0060-0066 of Tomooka as anticipating "so the display panels perform to within common tolerances." But Tomooka says no such thing. Tomooka is not concerned with tolerances. Note the following passage in paragraph 0061:

"The nonvolatile memory 32 stores necessary information for setting a panel in a processing space and the like, resetting information in the

multi-panel and attribute information of the panel known as Extended Display Identification Data (EDID). When the panel 30 corresponds to one of the sub-panels of the high-resolution panel, it is only necessary that one nonvolatile memory 32 is connected to the master processing chip 31 first connected to the host system 10, and it is unnecessary to provide the nonvolatile memory 32 in all of the sub-panels."

Tomooka assumes that all display panels are identical to one another, so that the EDID information only needs to be obtained from one of them. The differences between displays panels due to manufacturing tolerances is of no concern. There is no assurance that Tomooka's display panels will "perform to within common tolerances".

Withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of the claims are respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required or credit overpayment to deposit account no. 08-2025. In particular, if this response is not timely filed, then the Commissioner is authorized to treat this response as including a petition to extend the time period pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136 (a) requesting an extension of time of the number of months necessary to make this response timely filed and the petition fee due in connection therewith may be charged to deposit account no. 08-2025.

Response to Official Action  
Dated 28 June 2006  
Re: USSN 10/676,714  
Page 14

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Post Office with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on

28 September 2006

(Date of Transmission)

Mary Ngo

(Name of Person Transmitting)

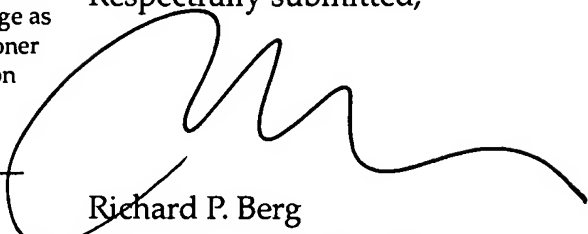


(Signature)

28 September 2006

(Date)

Respectfully submitted,



Richard P. Berg

Attorney for the Applicant

Reg. No. 28,145

LADAS & PARRY

5670 Wilshire Boulevard,

Suite 2100

Los Angeles, California 90036

(323) 934-2300 voice

(323) 934-0202 facsimile